

Characters of the new genera and species of HETEROMERA collected by Dr. Stoliczka during the Forsyth Expedition to Kashgar in 1873-4; by FRED. BATES.

SYACHIS, n. gen. (*Tentyriinae*).

Intermediate between *Ascelosodis* and *Capnisa*. From the former at once distinguished by the outer apical angle of the anterior tibiae not dentiform. From *Capnisa* by the antennary orbits more convex and more rounded in front; the prothorax wider and more deeply emarginate in front, the sides rounded and decidedly contracted behind; the elytra shining black and distinctly punctured, the epipleuræ sometimes muricately punctured: the prosternal process horizontal and pointed behind: and the mesosternal declivous and concave in front.

Syachis Himalaicus, n. sp.

Black, shining, underside and legs reddish-brown, antennæ and palpi paler: labrum entire in front: head wrinkled above the eyes and along the base: epistoma strongly separated from antennary orbits, sides slightly emarginate, truncated at apex: shoulders of elytra rounded; epipleuræ rather strongly muricately punctured, the fold more feebly so. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Syachis picicornis, n. sp.

Black, a little shining, underside of body black; legs and antennæ piceous: labrum a little emarginate in front; head not wrinkled above the eyes nor along the base; epistoma feebly separated from antennary orbits, being almost continuous with them, broadly rounded in front; shoulders of elytra distinct, not rounded; epipleuræ not muricately punctured, the fold smooth. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

ASCELOSODIS, Redtenb. Reise Novara, p. 117.

Prothorax and elytra more or less ciliate at the sides.

Base of prothorax not lobed in the middle.

Elytra densely rugose punctate.

Head and prothorax with mixed punctures: *i.e.*, there are minute punctures scattered between the regular punctuation.

Antennary orbits feebly separated from sides of epistoma: punctuation on back of elytra not muricate - - - *assimilis*, n. sp.

Antennary orbits strongly separated from sides of epistoma: punctuation of back of elytra muricate - - - *ciliatus*, n. sp.

Head and prothorax simply punctured - *serripes*, Redt.

Elytra thinly and feebly rugose punctate.

Sides of epistoma well separated from antennary orbits - - - - - *concinus*, n. sp.

Sides of epistoma nearly continuous with antennary orbits - - - - - *Huagi*, n. sp.

Base of prothorax distinctly broadly lobed in middle - - - - - *grandis*, n. sp.

Prothorax and elytra not ciliate at the sides - *intermedius*, n. sp.

Ascelosodis assimilis, n. sp.

Very close to *A. serripes*, Redt., differs in having head distinctly wrinkled above the eyes, the punctuation on the head and prothorax composed of larger punctures with minute ones on the interspaces; hind angles of prothorax and humeral angles of elytra distinct. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Ascelosodis ciliatus, n. sp.

Very near the preceding and perhaps only an extreme variety of it: differs by its larger size, epistoma more prominent and strongly separated from antennary orbits; the elytra entirely muricately punctured; and the hairs that fringe the sides of prothorax and elytra much longer and fuller. Length 4 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Ascelosodis concinns, n. sp.

Dark brown, shining, underside reddish-brown, legs, antennæ, palpi, labrum, and front half of epistoma, red: head feebly wrinkled above the eyes; prothorax strongly transverse, front

angles prominent, sides gradually expanding from apex to behind the middle, thence rounded to the base almost obliterating hind angles; elytra not closely and scarcely rugosely punctured; epipleuræ muricately punctured. Length 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Pamir, between Sirikol and Panga.

Ascelosodis grandis, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, convex, black and nitid, underside black, legs piceous, tarsi and antennæ paler: head strongly wrinkled above the eyes; sides of prothorax gradually curvedly expanded to near the base, hind angles obtuse, base broadly lobed in the middle; elytra closely and slightly rugosely punctured, humeral angle distinct; epipleuræ strongly muricately punctured. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Ascelosodis intermedius, n. sp.

Ovate, black, a little nitid, legs pitchy-brown, antennæ and palpi rufescent: labrum notched in front; head rugosely punctured above the eyes; prothorax rounded at the sides, more contracted in front than behind, base feebly sinuate, finely but not closely punctured, a little rugulose at the sides: elytra broadest behind the middle, not closely nor deeply punctured and but faintly rugulose: sides not ciliate. Length 4 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

I avail myself of this opportunity to describe an allied species not contained in Dr. Stoliczka's collection.

Ascelosodis Haagi.

Oblong, reddish-brown, legs, antennæ and palpi, red: epistoma very short, broadly rounded direct from the antennary orbits, densely punctured: head sparsely punctured, not wrinkled above the eyes: prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded behind, hind angles obsolete, finely and sparsely punctured on the middle, the punctures larger and denser at the sides: elytra oblong, subparallel, humeral angle distinct and somewhat prominent; sides ciliated; very finely, indistinctly, and somewhat

muricately punctured, more distinctly so at the sides, and much more strongly so on the epipleuræ: flanks of prothorax rugose, and, together with the sterna, &c., minutely sparsely tuberculate: abdomen rather uniformly but not closely punctured. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Ladakh (Schlagintweit).

In Dr. Haag's collection.

Anatolica montivaga, n. sp.

Habit of *Colospeclis*. Head and prothorax finely punctured: epistoma prominent, hollowed out at the sides, broadly truncated in front; mandibles without superior tooth: prothorax as long as broad, widest in front, rather strongly but gradually contracted behind, base subangularly rounded, front angles rounded; elytra more or less elongate, depressed down by the suture, minutely and not closely punctulate; base strongly emarginate; the basal fold entire, humeral angle strongly produced; prosternum strongly thickened at each side between the coxæ, and, together with the flanks of prothorax, finely and not closely punctured: base of metasternum and of first abdominal segment somewhat coarsely but not closely punctured. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Yangi Hissar and Kogyar.

Microdera laticollis, n. sp.

Approaching *gracilis*, Esch. in habit but more robust. Head moderately, prothorax closely, elytra sparsely and minutely punctured: prothorax transverse, widest before the middle, sides well rounded, strongly narrowed behind, base broadly margined, rounded; front angles rounded, depressed: elytra elongate oval; epipleural fold continued round the shoulders; parapleuræ and sides of the sterna and abdomen coarsely, closely and confluent punctured. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Kashgar, Yangi Hissar and Kogyar.

Microdera parvicollis, n. sp.

Approaching *convexa*, Tausch., in habit, but prothorax more rounded anteriorly, broadest before the middle, thence gradually narrowed to the base, which is strongly margined. Head, prothorax and elytra minutely and sparsely punctulate: prothorax

nearly as long as broad, the basal margin strongly convex; all the angles depressed and obtuse: elytra oval; epipleural fold continuous round the shoulders: inner side of flanks of prothorax, and prosternum rugosely punctured; sides of metasternum, and of the two first joints of abdomen with a few coarse punctures. Length $4\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Kogyar.

Cyphogenia plana, n. sp.

Narrow, elongate, flat, black, more or less obscure: epistoma widely and subtriangularly notched in front, the angles acute; head behind the eyes prominent and coarsely rugosely punctured: prothorax quadrate, apex wider than base, front angles produced, subacute, sides sometimes a little angular, and with a narrow flattened margin, base truncated; disc irregularly foveate, finely sparsely punctured: elytra faintly minutely muricately punctured; keeled from behind the shoulders to the apex: epipleurae strongly inflexed. Length $7-9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dras, Kargil, Leh and Pankong Valley.

Cyphogenia humeralis, n. sp.

Habit of *aurita*, Pall, but having a short carina at the shoulders. Head and prothorax very finely dispersedly punctured; epistoma widely emarginate in front in ♂, more strongly and subangularly so in ♀, the front angles broadly rounded: prothorax transverse, disc convex, transversely impressed near the base; front angles not produced but slightly acute; hind angles acute and outwardly directed; sides well rounded anteriorly, rather broadly margined, a little reflexed, and finely transversely rugulose: elytra depressed, widest behind the middle, obsoletely punctured, the shoulders alone showing a short keel. The ♂ is smaller than ♀ and has the abdomen more distinctly punctured. Length 10-12 lines.

Yangi Hissar.

Blaps Stoliczka, n. sp.

Approaching *mortisaga*, Linn., in habit: head more or less coarsely punctured; epistoma widely and feebly emarginate in front: prothorax slightly transverse, sides rounded anteriorly and gradually contracted posteriorly; base wider than apex, front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse, more or less coarsely punctured, somewhat confluent only so at the sides, with minute

punctures scattered between; sides feebly guttered: elytra depressed, attenuated behind, sides feebly rounded, apex briefly mucronate; confusedly and more or less densely rugose granulose.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lines.

Pamir, between Sirikol and Panga.

Blaps Indicola, n. sp.

Habit of ♀ *montisaga*, Lin., dull black, underside and legs shining black: head and prothorax very finely and not closely punctured; the latter subquadrate, feebly but regularly convex, widest before the middle, strongly contracted in front, more gradually behind; sides slightly sinuous near the base, narrowly channelled; front angles narrowly rounded, the hind rectangular: elytra not wider at base than base of prothorax, sides very slightly widest behind the middle, apex gradually produced into a distinct but short mucro; uniformly minutely granulose punctate, a little stronger on the epipleuræ and at the base. Length 12 lines.

Sind Valley.

Blaps perlonga, n. sp.

Elongate, slender, acuminate behind, obscure black: head and prothorax finely punctured; the latter gently convex, scarcely wider than long, sides gently evenly rounded and finely margined, base but little wider than apex, both truncated, front angles rounded, hind rectangular: elytra elongate, widest behind the middle, attenuate behind, distinctly but not elongately mucronate at apex, a short costa down the middle of apex; finely, uniformly and not closely muricate punctate and transversely rugulose: legs long and slender. Length 10 lines.

Tanktze to Chagra, Pankong Valley.

Blaps Ladakensis, n. sp.

Black, elytra a little shining; oblong ovate: head rather closely punctured: prothorax decidedly broader at base than at apex, transverse, sides well rounded anteriorly, a little sinuously contracted posteriorly; but little convex, finely and not densely punctured; front angles rounded, hind obtuse: elytra depressed at the suture, not wider at base than base of prothorax, somewhat rapidly declivous behind, apex not mucronate; disc

irregularly finely muricate punctate and intricately rugulose; apex and epipleuræ imbricately tuberculose, the tubercles flattened and pointed behind: legs and antennæ rather short and robust. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Tanktze to Chagra, Pankong Valley.

Blaps Kashgarensis, n. sp.

Elongate, black, elytra more or less nitid: head and prothorax finely remotely punctured, sometimes obsoletely so on the latter: prothorax regularly convex, sides well rounded in front, but little contracted behind; base decidedly wider than apex, hind angles obtuse, front angles well rounded; median line faintly impressed: elytra more or less elongate-ovate, somewhat rapidly declivous behind, apex terminating, in the ♂, in a distinct, moderately elongate mucro; convex, slightly depressed at the suture; very finely, sometimes almost obsoletely, seriate-punctate, the punctures simple, intervals finely punctured, and more or less feebly convex: legs rather long: first ventral segment in ♂ emarginate at each side and with a villose tuft of rufous hairs, more or less strongly transversely rugose, and with traces of a callosity on the middle. Length 9–13 lines.

Kashgar, Yangi Hissar.

Prosodes trisulcata, n. sp.

♂ Elongate, parallel, pitchy-brown, prothorax, legs and antennæ approaching castaneous: head and prothorax finely sparsely punctate, a little stronger on the sides of the latter: prothorax gently convex, uneven at the sides, a fovea near the hind angle, and several faint depressions on the disc: lateral margins finely rugulose; sides slightly rounded anteriorly, but little narrowed posteriorly, widest before the middle; front angles depressed and narrowly rounded, hind angles rectangular: elytra not wider at base than base of prothorax, depressed on the back, gradually attenuated and gently declivous behind, margins reflexed at apex; trisulcate, the sulci broad and shallow and somewhat densely irregularly granulous: intervals subcostiform, nearly smooth; both sulci and costæ effaced at the base: epipleuræ very broad, vertical, smooth, shining, the fold also smooth and broad, obliquely and sinuously narrowing from humeral angle to apex: underside picous, nitid, abdomen feebly wrinkled at the sides: legs rather slender, hind tibiæ feebly flexuous.

♀ Larger, more robust, punctuation, &c., stronger, sides of prothorax slightly sinuate before the basal angle; hind tarsi shorter. Length ♂ $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines, ♀ 10 lines; width of elytra across the middle ♂ $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines, ♀ 4 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Prosodes vicina, n. sp.

Differs from preceding as follows:—form broader, prothorax, underside, legs, &c., shining black: sides of prothorax more contracted in front, the front angles more broadly rounded: elytra still more gradually declivous behind, dorsal costæ more elevated, narrower, and rugose punctate: epipleuræ rugulose; antennæ and legs stouter, middle joints of the former submoniliform. Length ♂ 10 lines, ♀ 11 lines; width of elytra across middle ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, ♀ $4\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Sind Valley.

COELOCNEMODES, n. gen. (*Blaptides*).

Habit of *Coelocnemis*, Mann. Differs from all the genera of the group except *Dila*, by its toothed anterior femora: and from *Dila* by its totally different habit, granulose surface, &c. Last joint of maxillary palpi feebly securiform: antennæ nearly as in *Blaps mortisaja*, Linn.; joint 3 elongate, 4-7 equal, obconic, 8-11 perfoliate, setose, and clothed with a fine silky-yellowish pubescence, 8-10 moniliform, 11 larger, acuminate: 1-7 coarsely punctured: head subquadrate, not prolonged behind the eyes; antennary orbits subangularly prominent, epistoma short, gradually narrowed to the front; labrum strongly transverse, pilose, nearly entirely visible, angles rounded: eyes very narrow, flat, obsoletely faceted, anterior margin entire: prothorax moderately convex; sides well rounded, abruptly narrowed behind, narrowly channelled: front angles rounded, hind angles distinct but not prominent, and reposing on the shoulders of the elytra: elytra oblong ovate, not wider at base than base of prothorax, rapidly declivous behind, apex produced but not mucronate: shoulders depressed, sides a little sinuous near the base: epipleuræ broad, the fold extending from the humeral angle to the apex, gradually narrowed behind: legs moderate; four hind femora a little compressed; all the tibiæ rounded, the anterior not denticulate at outer edge, and with a curved excision on the inner edge near the base; first joint of hind tarsi shorter than the last.

Coelocnemodes Stoliczkanus, n. sp.

Obscure brownish-black; head uneven, coarsely but not deeply punctured, with smaller punctures between; labrum and palpi rufescent, the former lightly punctate; prothorax with a transverse impression near the base, and 2 or 3 foveate depressions on the disc, granulose, the sides confluent granulose punctate; elytra rather closely subseriate punctured, and faintly transversely rugulose and granulose. Length 10 lines.

Murree.

Trigonoscelis setosa, n. sp.

Black, more or less broadly oblong-ovate: head remotely punctured, setose; epistoma and labrum more strongly and closely punctured: prothorax transverse, quadrate, more or less gently convex, sometimes depressed on the disc, front angles prominent, acute; base scarcely wider than apex, strongly sinuate in the middle, hind angles a little outwardly directed; sides a little rounded before the middle: granulose, setose; scutellum small, petiolate: elytra more or less depressed above, more or less broadly oval; base wider than base of prothorax, shoulders more or less strongly advanced; granulose, setose, the granules more or less seriate, near the sides is a row of more distinct and closely placed granules; margin closely subseriate granulose: a flexuous elevated more or less granulose line running obliquely down the epipleura: underside and legs moderately closely granulose and clothed with fine ashy pubescence: four hind tibiae hispid and fringed outwardly with long fuscous hairs; front tibiae spinose down outer edge: four hind tarsi fringed with long hairs. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra across middle $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Kashgar to Kogyar.

Trigonoscelis lacerta, n. sp.

Ovoid, black, thinly tomentose: head feebly remotely punctured: prothorax transverse, quadrate, depressed on disc and down median line, front angles a little prominent and acute; sides moderately rounded in front, sinuately narrowed behind; base not wider than apex, moderately sinuate at the middle; hind angles slightly outwardly directed; irregularly covered with largish flattened tubercles, with a few small pointed tubercles between: elytra oval, regularly convex, on each elytron five irregular rows of from seven to nine rather large rounded

and flattened tubercles, with minute granules scattered between, apex more closely tubercled; the margin closely set with smallish, oblique, pointed, setiferous, tubercles; the carina which traverses the epipleuræ tubercled at base and apex, minutely denticulate between: four hind tibiæ not fringed with long hairs: hind tarsi not compressed, and with a few longish hairs outwardly. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Yangi Hissar.

The following four species of *Pterocoma* form a distinct group in the genus, distinguished by the third joint of antennæ much elongated; prosternum strongly protuberant in front, its process being enormously produced: the elytra having each three (except *semicarinata*) costæ, besides the marginal; and the third unites with the marginal just behind the shoulder.

Pterocoma tibialis, n. sp.

Black, somewhat nitid, four hind tibiæ distinctly rufescent: antennæ and legs slender: labrum notched in middle of front margin: head feebly punctured and pilose: prothorax convex, front angles acute and prominent; base strongly sinuate, the angles small and outwardly directed: sides feebly rounded; finely sparsely (especially on disc) tuberculate, the tubercles erect, pointed, setiferous: elytra with a depression behind the scutellum; first costa continued along the base to scutellum: intervals minutely remotely granulose, and with a few long decumbent hairs: epipleuræ finely rugose granulate, the hairs shorter and denser: marginal costa closely set with long pointed teeth: prosternal process coarsely corrugated. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Neighbourhood of Sanju.

Pterocoma serrimargo, n. sp.

Smaller, dull brownish-black: four hind tibiæ not distinctly rufescent; labrum entire in front: elytra not depressed behind scutellum, first costa not continued along the base; intervals from near the base clothed with cinereous pubescence; prosternal process sparsely granulose. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Kogyar.

Pterocoma convexa, n. sp.

More narrowly ovate and convex; black, a little nitid: thinly clothed with fine cinerous pubescence, and setose: labrum entire

in front: head and prothorax at bottom minutely, densely and rugosely punctulate, and with scattered small setiferous tubercles: intervals of elytra with scattered small punctures, mixed with minute setiferous tubercles; first costa strongly continued along the base: prosternal process rugosely tuberculate. Length 5 lines.

No locality given; probably Kogyar.

Pterocoma semicarinata, n. sp.

Very broadly ovate, elytra almost rotundate: black, a little shining: labrum emarginate in front: head sparsely punctured, and with small setiferous tubercles clustered above the eyes: prothorax with a few flattened tubercles on the disc, which are distinctly umbilicate; on each elytron a single costa composed of flattened tubercles, placed half way between the suture and shoulders, and not extending more than half down the elytra from the base; between this and the side are indications of two other costæ, the outer one most distinct, these are composed of very small distant setiferous tubercles, the marginal carina is composed of a double row of closely set bluntish tubercles; no trace of pubescence on the intervals, but they have a few very minute setiferous tubercles near the base; prosternum coarsely, deeply and confluent punctured, the process smooth and polished. Length 6 lines.

Yangi Hissar.

Ocnere sublævigata, n. sp.

Habit of *O. imbricata*, Fisch. Black, more or less obscure, legs fuscous, antennæ and tarsi rufescent and clothed with ferruginous hairs, palpi and labrum reddish: head minutely sparsely muricate punctate, with minute simple punctures mixed with them: prothorax quadrate, front angles slightly prominent, sparsely furnished with small round flattened umbilicate granules, and with minute punctures scattered between: elytra regularly oval and convex, on each three distinct rows of small tubercles, with four others placed between, these latter more or less obscure; intervals plane and with scattered small granules; the marginal costa is finely serrate: prosternal process horizontal, triangulate behind: hind tibiæ feebly sinuous. Length 9–10 lines.

Kashgar, Yangi Hissar.

Bioramix, n. gen. (*Platyscelides*).

Head strongly transverse: epistoma very short, broadly rounded, or truncated, in front; prothorax variable, always transverse, more or less convex, sometimes a little flattened at the lateral margins, front angles generally depressed, subacute, or rounded, hind angles variable, sides usually rounded in front and subparallel behind: scutellum rather large, transversely triangular: elytra variable, usually elongate oval, regularly convex; diffusely, or seriatly punctured; more or less hispid (generally only at the apex); epipleurae usually continuous with the sides, the fold generally broad, always attaining the humeral angle and gradually curvedly narrowed from the base to near the apex: legs robust: front and middle tibiae more or less expanded outwardly, the outer apical angle of the front pair not dentiform; the hind straight, or feebly curved. The mouth organs and the tarsi do not materially differ from *Platyscelis*. The ♀ have all the tarsi simple; and are generally more robust and convex; and elytra more rounded at the sides.

Bioramix Pamirensis, n. sp.

Elliptic oval, black, a little nitid, underside and legs dark brown: head finely punctured, closely so, and pubescent behind: prothorax finely uniformly punctured, gently convex direct from the side margins, not closely applied to base of elytra, sides contracted in front, subparallel behind, hind angles rectangular: shoulders of elytra broadly rounded, sides feebly rounded, gently declivous behind, moderately, but distinctly, punctured, with traces of a longitudinal seriate arrangement, faintly irregularly rugulose and alutaceous, thinly hispid at sides and apex: epipleural fold punctured: underside finely corrugated and appearing granulous, front tibiae moderately expanded outwardly, and trigonal, outer edge sharp and sinuous. Length 5 lines.

Pamir, from Sirikol to Panga.

Bioramix ovalis, n. sp.

Oval, less elongate and relatively broader than preceding; head more closely and slightly rugosely punctate, not pubescent behind: prothorax more transverse, less convex, sides more rounded, more contracted behind, slightly depressed at the margins, foveolate at each side the middle, punctuation less clean, the angles distinctly more obtuse: elytra more convex,

more rounded at the sides, punctuation finer and less regular; front tibiae more compressed, not sinuate at outer edge. Length $4\frac{1}{3}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Bioramix puncticeps, n. sp.

Differs from preceding in having the epistoma distinctly and squarely truncated in front: prothorax still more strongly transverse, front angles more obtuse, sides strongly rounded behind effacing the hind angles: elytra much more faintly punctate, shoulders more strongly rounded: epipleural fold not visibly punctured: front tibiae more compressed, more triangular, the outer apical angle a little produced; intermediate tarsi distinctly narrower and more pilose. Length 4 – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

Bioramix asidioides, n. sp.

Very distinct from the three preceding by its larger size, broader and more depressed form, distinctly seriately punctured elytra, &c. Oblong oval, black: head subangular in front, coarsely punctured, more finely and closely, and pubescent, behind; front angles of epistoma distinct, almost rectangular: third joint of antennae as long as 4 and 5 united: prothorax transverse, scarcely convex, closely applied to base of elytra, moderately and setiferously punctured, apex arcuately emarginate, base much wider than apex, sinuate, hind angles subacute, a little outwardly directed, reposing on shoulders of elytra; sides gradually expanded from apex to the middle, thence slightly and sinuately contracted to base; the margins irregularly depressed and transversely rugose; elytra a little depressed, shoulders slightly rounded, sides gradually feebly rounded to the middle, thence gradually narrowed behind; on each elytron eight rows of punctures, intervals finely punctured, transversely rugulose, the alternate ones convex, except at base and apex; lateral margins costiform; epipleurae distinct, the fold faintly rugulose punctate: hind tibiae a little curved: intercoxal process truncated in front. Length 6 lines.

Sind Valley.

CHIANALUS, n. gen. (*Platyscelides*).

Near *Bioramix*. Head longer and narrower; epistoma distinctly larger: elytra strongly costate and densely hispid: anterior

tibiæ finely denticulate at outer edge, the outer apical angle strongly dentiform: intermediate tarsi feebly dilated, the joints longer than broad: epipleural fold continued to the apex of elytra.

Chianalus costipennis, n. sp.

♂ Oblong-ovate. dark brown; head rather strongly and closely punctured; prothorax transverse, feebly convex, wider at base than apex, sides well rounded, a little uneven, margins narrowly depressed; finely punctured, foveate at each side of the disc, and a depression at each side at the base; the angles obtuse: elytra oval, suture costiform, and on each elytron four stout costæ, 2-3 united before the apex and continued as but one; the intervals also each with a fainter costa; finely granulose-punctate, rugulose and hispid.

♀ All the costæ on elytra subequal. Length ♂ $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; ♀ $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lines.

Dras, Kargil and Leh.

MYATIS, n. gen. (*Platyscelides*).

Head very short and transverse, epistoma truncated nearly level with base of antennæ: prothorax variable, usually curvedly narrowed in front, subparallel behind; front angles obtuse, hind angles acute: elytra oblong, gently convex, shoulders more or less oblique, humeral angle prominent, sometimes dentiform; sides feebly rounded, narrowed and gently declivous behind; a little hispid at the apex and sides: intermediate tarsi scarcely at all dilated: intermediate tibiæ in ♂ thickened behind and, as well as the hind tibiæ, densely fringed within with silky golden yellow hairs, the pro- and meso-sterna are not nearly so convex, or bulged out, as in the other genera of the group: the epipleural fold does not reach the apex of elytra.

Myatis humeralis, n. sp.

Oblong, pitchy-brown, head and prothorax nitid: head finely punctured, pubescent at sides and behind: epistoma squarely truncated in front and ciliated: prothorax gently convex, nearly as long as broad, finely uniformly punctured, narrowed in front, slightly incurved behind, hind angles prominent, subacute, outwardly directed: elytra a little expanded to behind the middle,

minutely and not closely granulose punctate, with distinct indications of striae, intervals very faintly rugulose and delicately subreticulately alutaceous, not perceptibly hispid; humeral angle dentiform. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

No locality given.

Myatis quadraticollis, n. sp.

Of a paler brown than preceding, head more strongly punctured, distinctly foveolated between the eyes: prothorax dull reddish castaneous clouded with dark brown, less evenly convex, foveolately depressed at each side near the margins, sides more contracted behind, hind angles not produced, punctuation distinctly coarser at the sides: elytra a little less cleanly and distinctly punctate, distinctly hispid at sides and apex; humeral angle prominent but not dentiform. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Between Leh and Yarkand.

Myatis variabilis, n. sp.

Varying from light reddish to very dark brown: prothorax distinctly less transverse than preceding, more uniformly brown, punctuation stronger, median line distinctly smooth, more regularly and evenly convex, more rounded at sides, hind angles rectangular, or a little outwardly produced, elytra more parallel, humeral angle distinct but never prominent, punctuation, &c., a little closer and stronger, more distinctly and uniformly hispid. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Between Yangi Hissar and Sirikol, and Sirikol to Panga.

These three forms may probably constitute but one very variable species.

Opatrum Kashgarensis, n. sp.

Belongs to the *rusticum*, Oliv., group of species. Oblong, brown: head broadly and sinuately rounded in front; epistoma not sharply angularly notched in the middle of fore margin; studded with small black granules which emit a short scale-like hair of a golden yellow colour: prothorax gently convex, deeply emarginate in front, front angles subacute: sides gently regularly rounded, margins a little reflexed, base a little wider than apex, hind angles produced, acute, directed behind; the surface more

distinctly and regularly granulose &c., than the head: scutellum semicircular, finely granulose and pubescent: elytra oblong, slightly widest behind the middle, shoulders distinct, very finely transversely rugulose, punctate-striate, intervals slightly convex, finely granulose, each granule emitting a short scale-like hair as on head and prothorax. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Kashgar.

Penthicus (Loboderus) gracilis, n. sp.

Near *rufescens*, Muls: larger, sides of prothorax subangular in the middle, front angles more pointed; finely closely and uniformly punctured on a minutely granulose ground; uneven at each side the disc: elytra more gradually narrowed behind; faintly sulcated, the intervals sparsely minutely granulose, and showing a line of minute punctures: abdomen thinly minutely granulose, somewhat transversely arranged: joints 3-7 of antennæ more elongate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Kogyar.

Length of *rufescens* $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Allecula (Dictopsis) costipennis, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, chocolate-brown, head and prothorax a little deeper in colour: underside rufescent and shining: head closely and finely punctured and pubescent; epistoma long, convex, expanding outwardly, apex truncated; labrum entire in front, the angles rounded: last joint of maxillary palpi broadly cultriform: antennæ subfiliform, joints 3-11 subequal, obconic, 11th narrowly rounded at tip: prothorax convex, transverse, sides parallel, narrowed in front, the angles broadly rounded, hind angles obtuse; finely uniformly punctured, a foveate depression each side median line: elytra crenate-striate, intervals convex, minutely punctulate, each puncture carrying a fine minute pale decumbent hair: sterna finely densely punctured and rugulose, flanks with close well marked rounded punctures; abdomen and legs finely uniformly punctured and pubescent. Length 5 lines.

Murree.

HYPOCISTELA, n. gen. (*Cteniopides*).

Near *Cteniopus*, but joint 3 of antennæ much shorter than 4, 3-6 obliquely truncated at apex; palpi slender, last joint of all

elongate-oval; eyes larger, more approximate beneath, more coarsely faceted: prothorax narrower at base than base of elytra, and not curvedly narrowed in front.

Hypocistela tenuipes, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, legs yellow, antennæ palish brown, eyes and tips of mandibles black, head fuscous behind. Entirely above uniformly and very minutely punctulate and rugulose, and finely pubescent: elytra delicately striated; flanks of prothorax, breasts, and abdomen clouded with fuscous. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Kogyar.

Lagria Indicola, n. sp.

Form, size and color of *glabrata*, Oliv. Eyes silvery-grey, with a fuscous spot above: antennæ filiform, last joint elongate and straight: prothorax broader at base than at apex, somewhat shining, piceous, front and hind margins reddish, feebly punctate, and, as well as the head, clothed with a longish fuscous pile: elytra delicately striated, distinctly uniformly punctured, irregularly transversely wrinkled: underside, femora and antennæ pitchy-brown, tibiae and tarsi paler. Length $4\frac{1}{6}$ lines.

Murree.

Meloë servulus, n. sp.

Small, black, a faint bluish tinge on elytra: antennæ shining black, compact, a little thickened outwardly, joints obconic, 5-7 shorter than 3-4 or 8-10; 10 a little cylindric, 11 elongate, tapering: head large, convex, rather uniformly punctured: prothorax small, quadrate, transverse, all the angles rounded, base arcuately emarginate, punctured like the head, and with a foveate impression at each side the disc: elytra faintly reticulately rugulose, somewhat scrobiculate on the epipleuræ; dehiscent from one-third their length, base emarginate at each side, shoulders rounded. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

No locality; probably between Leh and Yarkand.

Epicauta Haagi, n. sp.

♂ Head dull red, a blood red callosity at base of each antenna, strongly, closely punctured, a short fine elevated line running

down middle of crown, scantily furnished with fine black hairs at sides and behind: epistoma broadly truncate in front, black in the middle, labrum black, sinuate in front: antennæ with two basal joints red above, the rest black, strongly depressed, the joints longitudinally excavated on their inner side, joint 3 long, triangular, 4-6 much shorter, gradually narrower, 3-7 more or less strongly obliquely emarginate at apex, the inner angle produced, 8-9 nearly equal in length, but gradually narrower, truncated at apex, 11 longer and narrower than 10, cylindric, and rounded at tip: prothorax black, convex, depressed in middle of base, strongly contracted in front, feebly so behind; closely and deeply punctured and pilose; sides, apex and median line usually covered with a dull whitish pubescence: elytra dull black, strongly divaricate, finely densely granulose and pubescent, transversely rugulose, margins, and sometimes a dorsal stripe, clothed with a dull whitish pubescence: underside black, and clothed with dull whitish decumbent hairs: front tibiæ emarginate in the middle within: tarsi simple.

♀ Smaller, antennæ shorter, narrower, 3-7 not emarginate at apex. Length ♂ 9-10 lines, ♀ $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Muree.

Sitaris (Criolis) pectoralis, n. sp.

Shining testaceous, tips of mandibles, eyes, scutellum, meso- and meta-sterna and their flanks, black, middle and hind coxæ shining black: antennæ filiform, last seven joints fuscous black, last joint elongate, tapering: head convex, smooth, faintly punctate; labrum notched in front: prothorax convex, transverse, widest in the middle, more abruptly narrowed in front than behind, faintly punctured: elytra pale cinnamon-brown, tapering gradually behind, thinly clothed with a fine silky-greyish pubescence, and with two or three slightly flexuous costæ: upper division of the tarsal claws finely pectinated. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Kogyar.